



Police Service of Northern Ireland

Monthly Performance Report to SEB

Created on: 09 July 2013

Period Covered: April 2013 – 11 July 2013 (approximating quarter 1)

This report has been compiled using the latest information available.

The information in this document is intended to provide Service Executive Team and Policing Board members with an assessment of police performance against the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2012-2015 outcomes, using the measures agreed during development of the plan.

Further statistical and qualitative information is available to members via the PRiDE reporting system and via PSNI published statistics at:

http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics.htm

Members may also wish to examine Northern Ireland Crime Survey reports published by the Department of Justice at:

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r.htm>

Please Note: This report does not contain MSF comparative data. Updated information from HMIC for the period January-March 2013 is being published on 16th July 2013, and will be distributed to attendees at the SEB meeting.

Personal

Professional

Protective

Police Performance at a Glance

<i>Indicator/measure</i>	<i>Progress against 2012/13 performance</i>
Increase Confidence	Latest quarterly increase 0.3% (not statistically significant)
Reduce Crime	Increased by 1.8%
Reduce Antisocial Behaviour	No change when compared to 12/13
Reduce Burglary	Reduced by 0.2%
Increase Crime Outcomes	Reduced by 0.7%
Reduce Road Deaths	1 more road deaths since 1 April when compared to 2012/13
Reduce Road Injuries	Reduced by 1.8%
Reduce allegations of incivility	Reduced by 1.0%
Increase the use of officer discretion*	Reduced by 6.7%
Increase the amount of time spent on patrol	Increased by 7.39%
Reduce Violent Crime (measured as a reduction in offences of non domestic violence with injury)	Reduced by 3.7%
Impact on Organised Crime**	Cash seizures are up by £395,124 The value of confiscation orders is down by £19,714. The Service has Frustrated, Disrupted or Dismantled 50 Organised Crime Groups since 1 st April 2013.

Except where stated, all above figures based on rolling 12 months calculation.

* Provisional figures. Validation not yet complete.

** Organised Crime figures are based on figures obtained from the Analysis Centre, based on national guidelines. These compare current financial year with previous financial year.

Confidence in Policing

Explanatory Note

Confidence in Policing is measured using data from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey. The Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) is a representative, continuous, personal interview survey in which people aged 16 and over living in private households in Northern Ireland are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to interview as well as their perceptions of crime-related issues, including policing and justice, crime and anti-social behaviour. Self-completion modules are used to elicit information on sensitive topics, such as drug misuse and domestic violence.

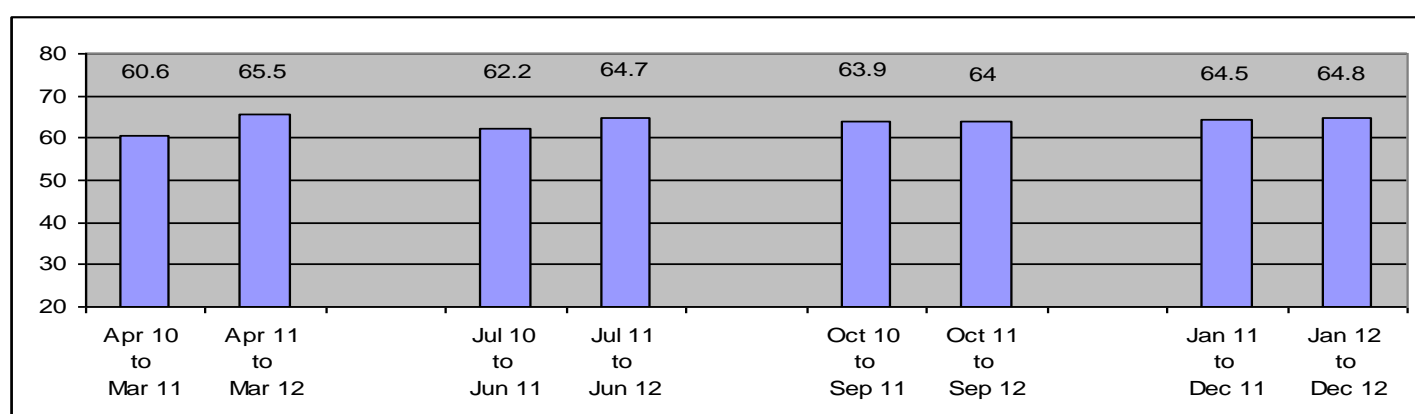
It is an alternative, but complementary, measure of crime to offences recorded by the police. The agreed indicator of performance in this area is taken from the NICS measure of Public Confidence in the Local Police and is sourced from the Quarterly Update on *Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Anti-Social Behaviour*.

Confidence

The level of confidence in the local police			
<i>The percentage of people saying that they strongly agree / tend to agree that the local police...</i>	<i>Jan 11 to Dec 11</i>	<i>Jan 12 to Dec 12</i>	<i>Statistical significant change on previous year</i>
a) Can be relied on to be there when you need them	50.6%	51.4%	NS
b) Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	83.5%	84.6%	NS
c) Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	65.8%	66.0%	NS
d) Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	49.9%	51.2%	NS
e) Understand the issues that affect this community	62.2%	62.8%	NS
f) Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	49.1%	51.2%	NS
Overall Confidence in the local police	64.5%	64.8%	NS

NS = no (statistically) significant change

The chart below illustrates comparisons between data obtained over the past 8 quarterly surveys.



Key Points:

- The next NI Crime Survey report is due to be published in August. This will report figures to the end of March.

Personal Policing – Reduced level of crime and ASB, less road trauma and fewer victims

Explanatory Note:

Personal Policing means dealing with those issues which affect people's daily lives and making sure that the police service meets individual needs.

Performance in this area is measured by examining police statistics on crime reduction, casualties on the roads and the level of antisocial behaviour.

- Crime reduction performance is focused on reducing overall levels of crime and burglary.
- Road safety is measured by examining the level of people killed and seriously injured across a range of age groups.
- Antisocial behaviour is measured by the number of recorded incidents and people's perception of the level of antisocial behaviour in their local area.

This data is sourced from official police recorded crime figures, records of antisocial behaviour incidents and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey.

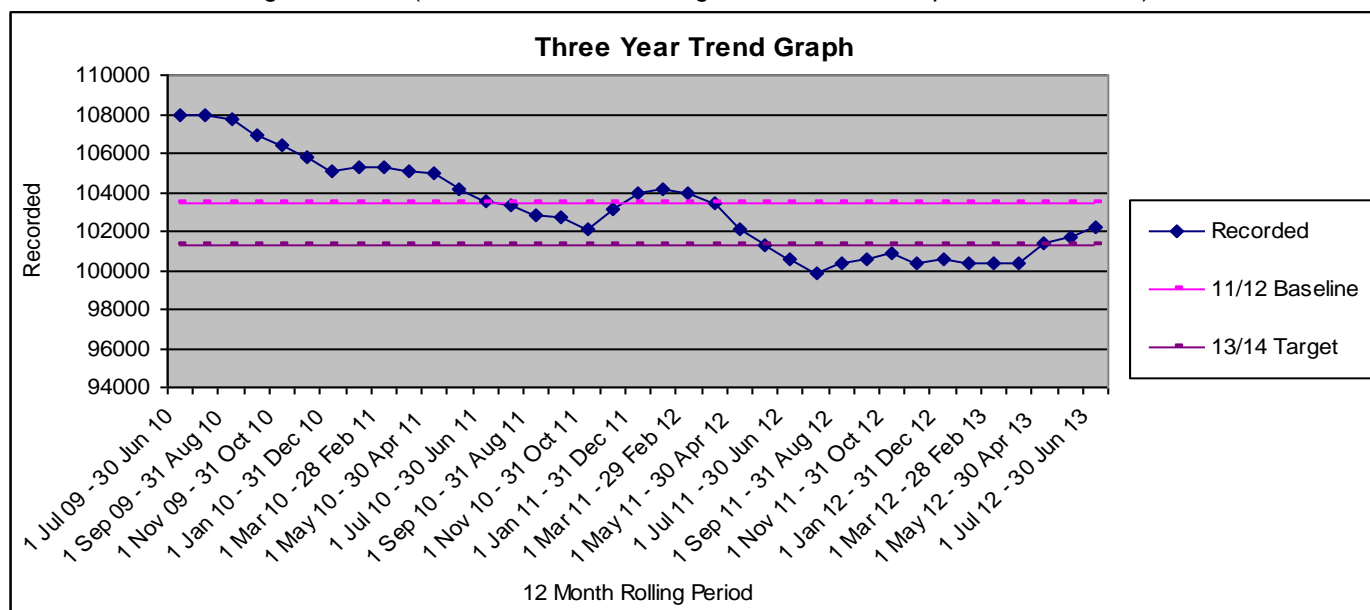
To provide a short, medium and longer term perspective on performance in these areas, the statistics are presented in three ways;

- **Most recent 12 months** compared to the last full financial year results
- **Three year trend**, using rolling 12 month figures
- Where relevant and available, further analysis and statistics are provided - for example comparisons with Most Similar Forces in England and Wales.

Crime

The number of recorded crimes – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	06 Jul 12 – 05 Jul 13	Change	% Change
100,389	102,174	1,785	1.8%
The number of recorded crimes – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 05 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 – 05 Jul 13	Change	% Change
25,112	26,897	1,785	7.1%
The number of recorded crimes – 3 Year trend			

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in crime over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 103,389. The target line represents a 2% reduction on the 2011/12 baseline which makes the numeric target 101,321 (as set out in the Policing Plan 2012-2015 Update for 2013/14).



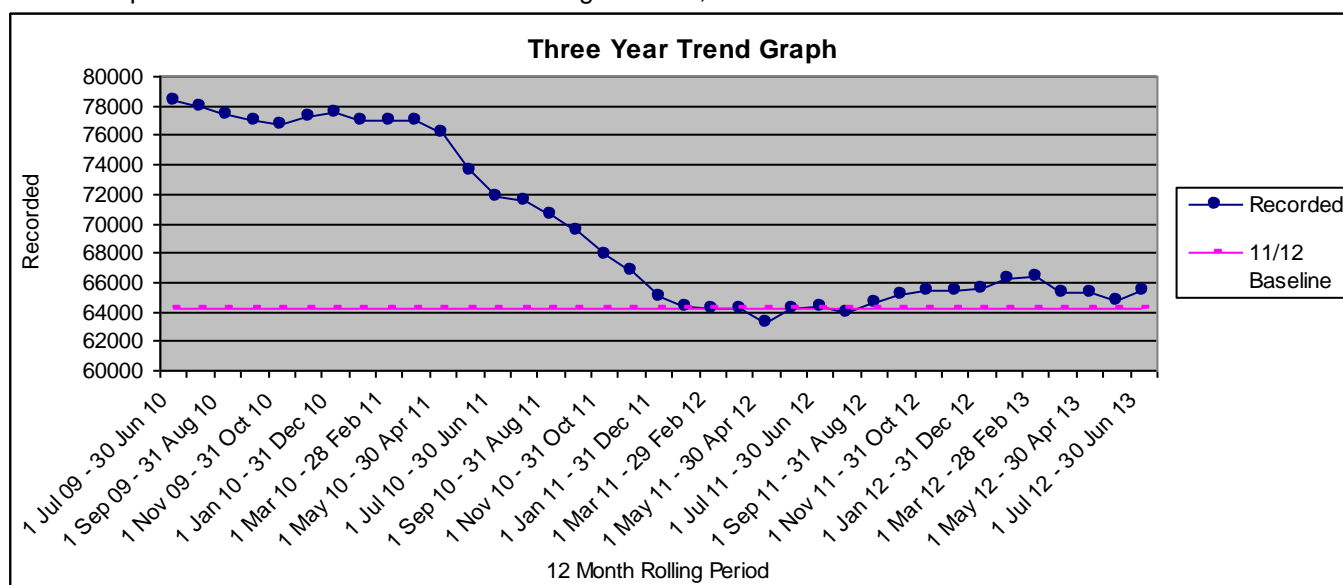
Key Points:

- Crime figures are continuing to rise across a number of crime types, and are showing a 1.8% rise over the most recent 12 month period. We are staying below the baseline figure (set against the 2011/12 figure), but are currently above the target set of 101,321 which is what the Board imposed 2% reduction target equates to.

Antisocial Behaviour

The number of antisocial behaviour incidents– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	08 Jul 12 – 09 Jul 13	Change	% Change
65,357	65,371	14	0.0 %
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 09 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 – 09 Jul 13	Change	% Change
18,244	18,258	14	0.1%
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – 3 Year trend			

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in antisocial behaviour incidents over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 64,184.



The percentage of people who perceive the level of antisocial behaviour to be high in their local area		
1 Jan 11 – 31 Dec 11	1 Jan 12 – 31 Dec 12	Change
11.7%	11.1%	-0.6%

Key Points:

- An update is not yet available in relation to the percentage of people who perceive the level of antisocial behaviour to be high in their local area. The final NI Crime Survey report for 2012/13 is due to be published in August.
- The June 2013 figure is the highest ASB figure in the last 8 months. However, we are below the five year average and towards the lower end of the range for the previous five years
- It should be remembered that the number of ASB incidents has reduced by over 13,600 in the period since June 2010, which represents a 17% reduction over a 3 year period.

Burglary

The number of burglaries – Most recent 12 months

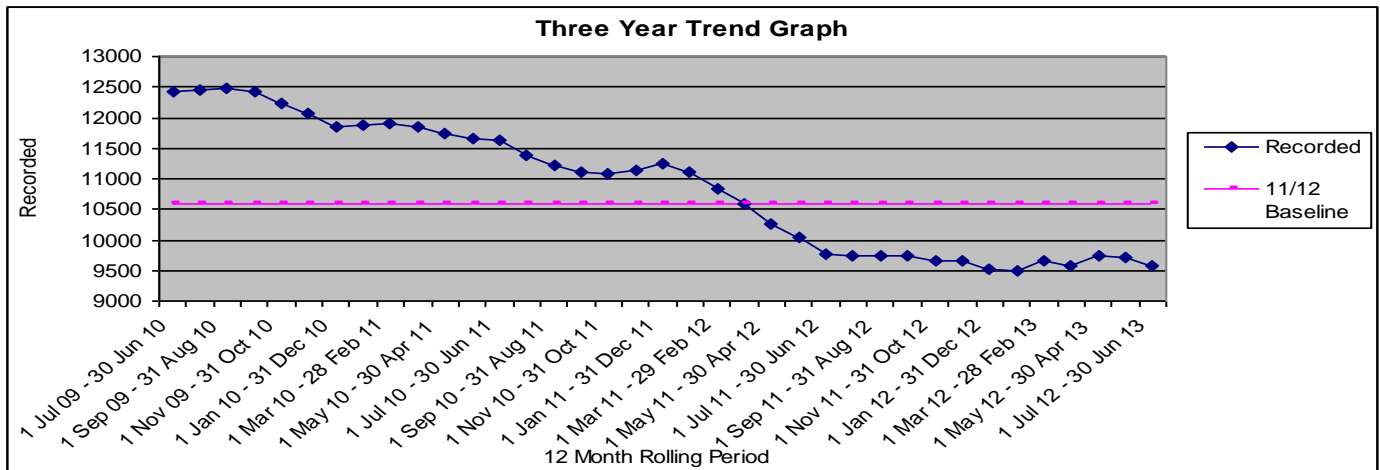
2012/2013	06 Jul 12 – 05 Jul 13	Change	% Change
9,581	9,559	-22	-0.2%

The number of burglaries – Financial Year to date comparison

1 Apr 12 - 01 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 - 05 Jul 13	Change	% Change
2,271	2,249	-22	-1.0%

The number of burglaries – 3 Year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglary over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year total figure of 10,580.



Further analysis - Burglaries/Robberies where older people are victims

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Most recent 12 months

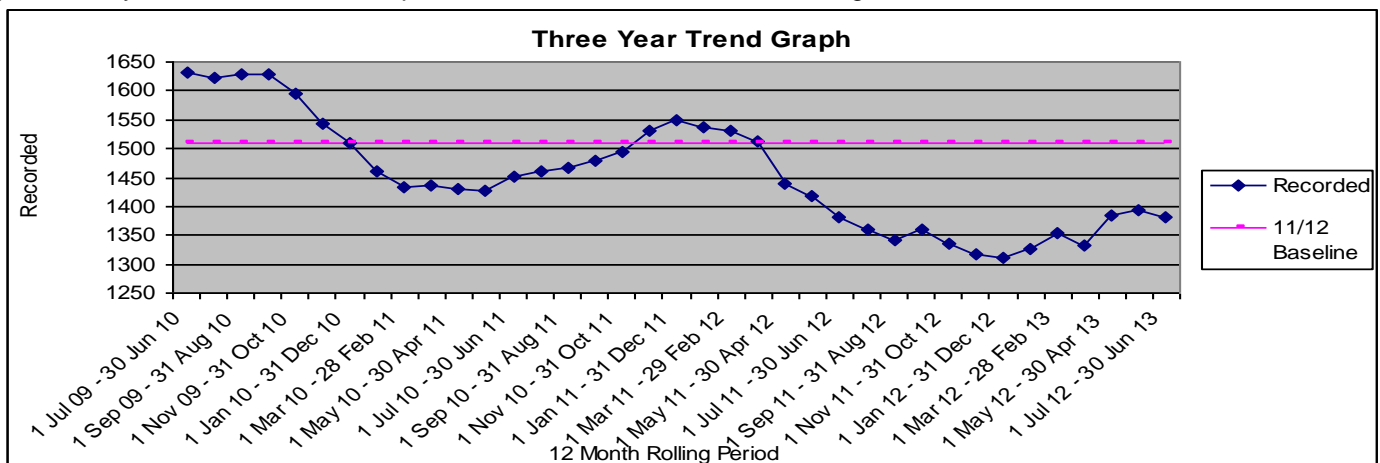
2012/2013	06 Jul 12 – 05 Jul 13	Change	% Change
1,333	1,370	37	2.8%

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Financial Year to date comparison

1 Apr 12 - 01 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 - 01 Jul 13	Change	% Change
296	333	37	12.5%

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – 3 Year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglaries and robberies where older people are victims over the past three years. The base line represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 1,512.



Key Points:

- Burglary in the 12 months to date shows a slight decrease. The breakdown in domestic and non-domestic shows an increase of just under 2% in domestic burglaries, and a decrease of just over 3% in non-domestic burglaries.
- There has been an increase in the number of burglaries where older persons are victims. In comparing current FYTD to PFYTD, the increase is just over 14%. We do however continue to remain well below the baseline figure of 1,512 set in 2011/12. On a district by district basis, 5 out of the 8 districts have seen increases in this type of crime.

Crime Outcomes

The rate of crime outcomes achieved – Most recent 12 months					
Method of Disposal	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2012/2013	05 Jul 12 to 04 Jul 13	2012/2013	05 Jul 12 to 04 Jul 13	Change
Charge/Summons	22,574	22,368	22.5%	22.1%	-0.4%
Adult Cautions	2,473	2,422	2.5%	2.4%	-0.1%
Juvenile Cautions	997	957	1.0%	0.9%	-0.1%
TICs	100	41	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
PNDs	359	501	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%
Discretionary Disposals	3,133	2,846	3.1%	2.8%	-0.3%
No prosecution directed/offender died before proceedings	2	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total outcomes	29,638	29,138	29.5%	28.8%	-0.7%
Total number of offences recorded	100,389	101,140			

Key Points:

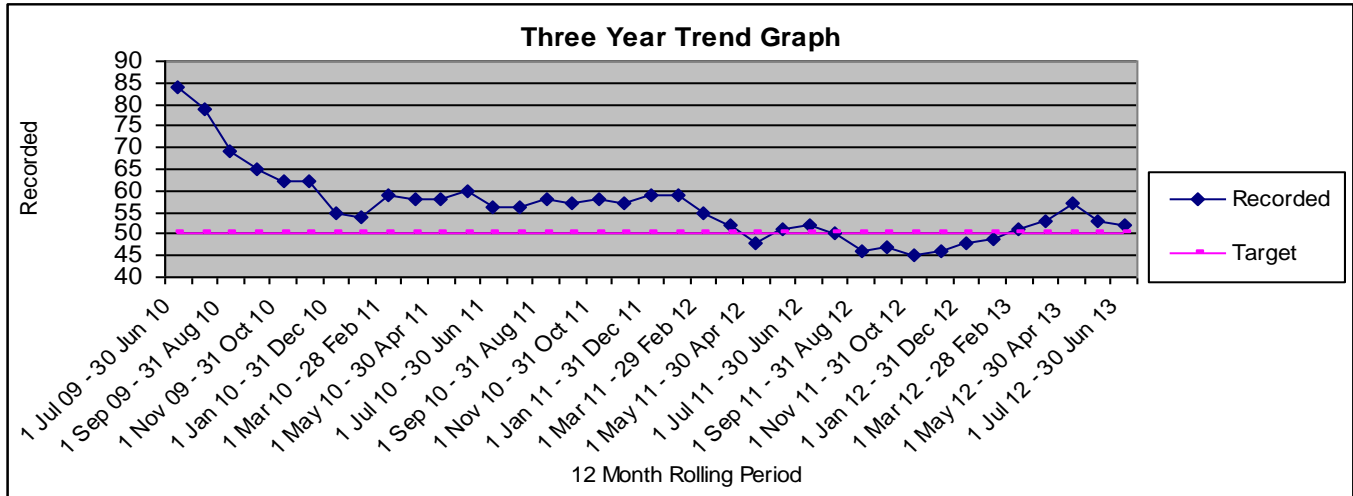
- The most recent figures show a decrease in the number of crime outcomes over the latest 12 months. When comparing the rolling 12 month figure presented at last months SEB and the figure presented above, there were 26 less outcomes between those dates.

Road Casualties

The number of people killed in road collisions– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	01 Jul 12 – 30 Jun 13	Change	% Change
53	52	-1	-1.9%
The number of people killed in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 08 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 – 08 Jul 13	Change	% Change
14	15	1	7.1%

The number of people killed in road collisions – 3 Year trend

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in people killed on the roads over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



The number of people seriously injured in road collisions– Most recent 12 months

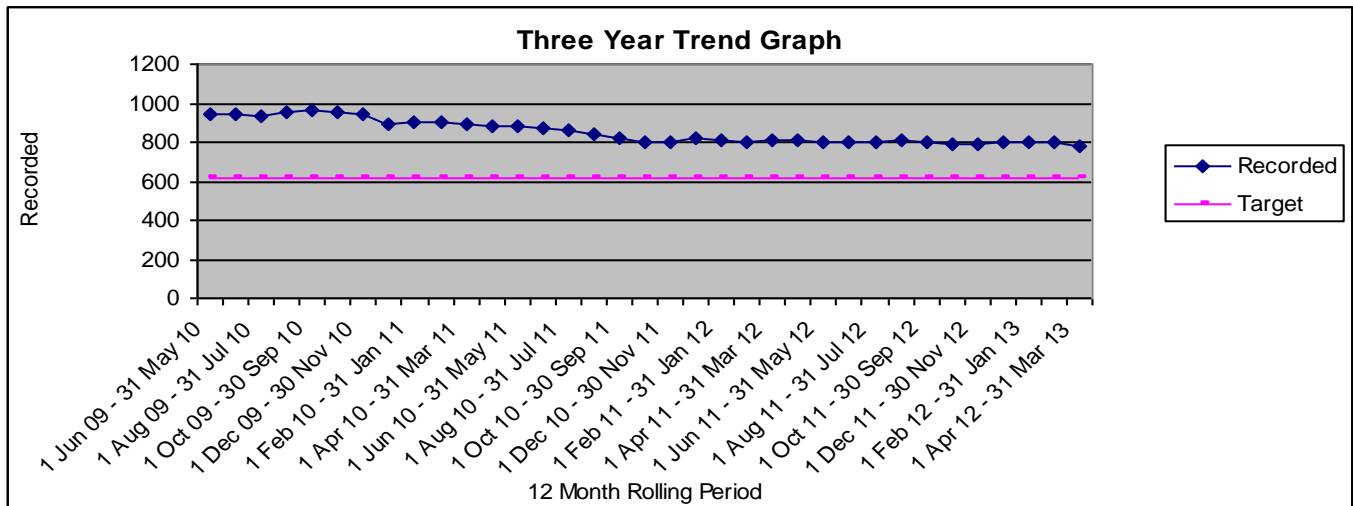
2012/2013	1 May 12 – 30 Apr 13	Change	% Change
779	765	-14	-1.8%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison

1 Apr 12 – 30 Apr 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Apr 13	Change	% Change
70	56	-14	-20%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in people seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



Number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions– Most recent 12 months

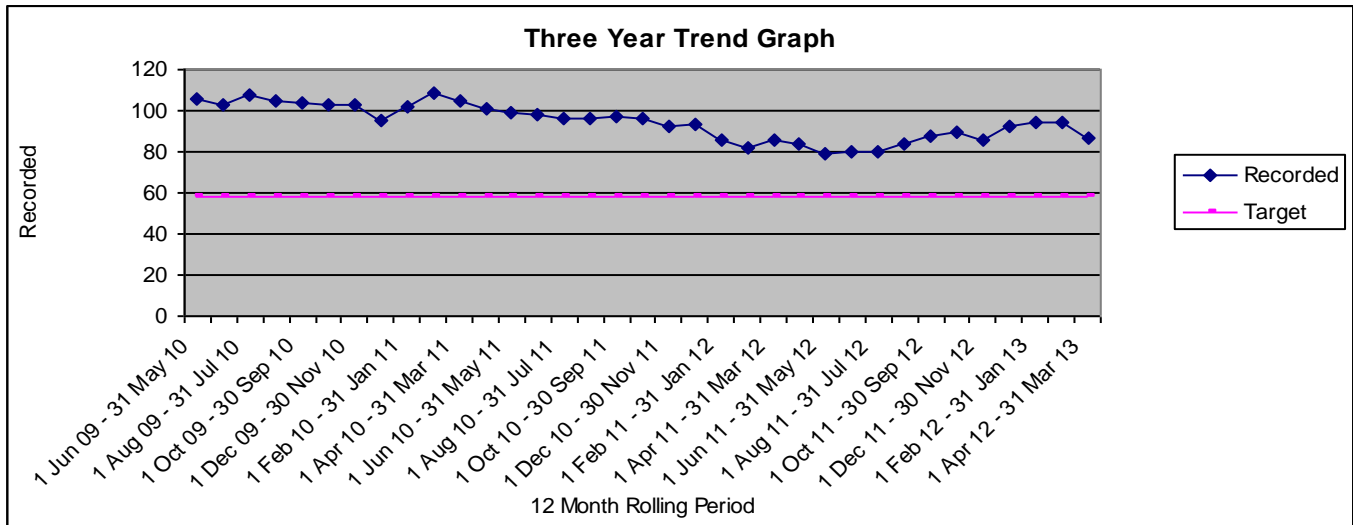
2012/2013	1 May 12 – 30 Apr 13	Change	% Change
87	88	1	1.1%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison

1 Apr 12 – 30 Apr 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Apr 13	Change	% Change
4	5	1	25%

Number of children killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in children killed or seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions—Most recent 12 months

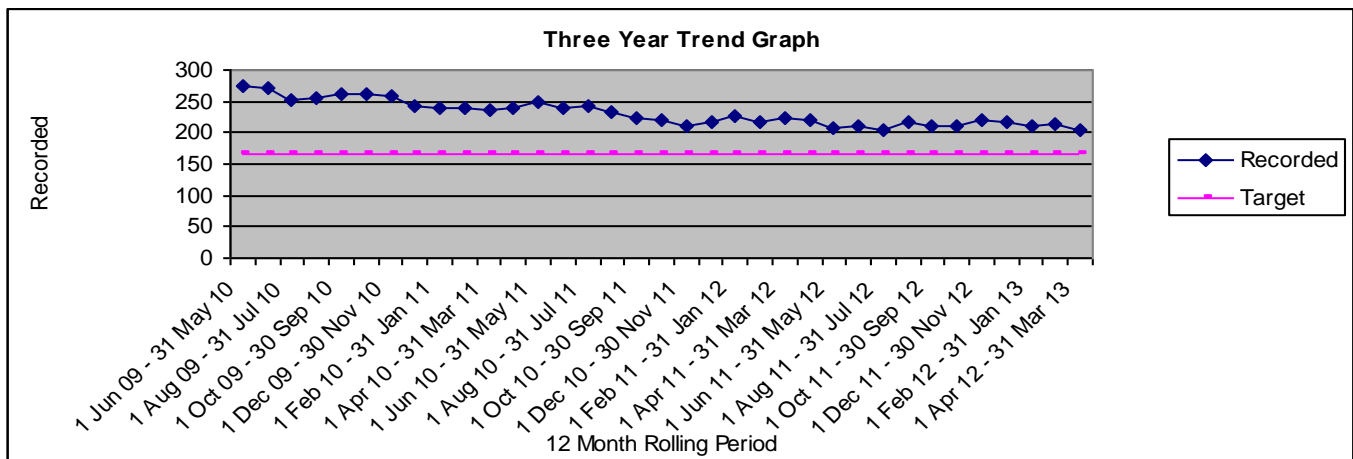
2012/2013	1 May 12 – 30 Apr 13	Change	% Change
204	195	-9	-4.4%

Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 30 Apr 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Apr 13	Change	% Change
19	10	-9	-47.4%

Number of young people (16-24 years) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in young people killed or seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



Further Analysis - People Killed and Seriously Injured on the Roads

- We are on track to meet all targets contained within the Road Safety Strategy to 2020.
- Due to the slow progression of CRF Forms, we are having to report on collision statistics with a 2 month lag so therefore the most up to date traffic figures relate to April 2013. May 2013 will not be available until July 24th.
- Good work is going on in relation to engagement with the public through a number of high profile initiatives and interventions.

Professional Policing – Improved satisfaction with policing

Explanatory Note:

Professional Policing means providing an excellent service. It is about being visible, available and responding to need, getting things right first time and winning trust and confidence. It also relates to professionalism in how we manage our budget whilst retaining our operational capability.

Performance in the area of service delivery is measured by examining statistics on complaints, the use of police discretion and the proportion of officers time spent on patrol.

This data is sourced from the Police Ombudsman's Office and data collected by the police service on case disposal and officer deployments.

There are separate reporting arrangements for the continuous improvement initiatives that make up the remainder of this section of the policing plan.

Incivility

The number of allegations of incivility – Most recent 12 months

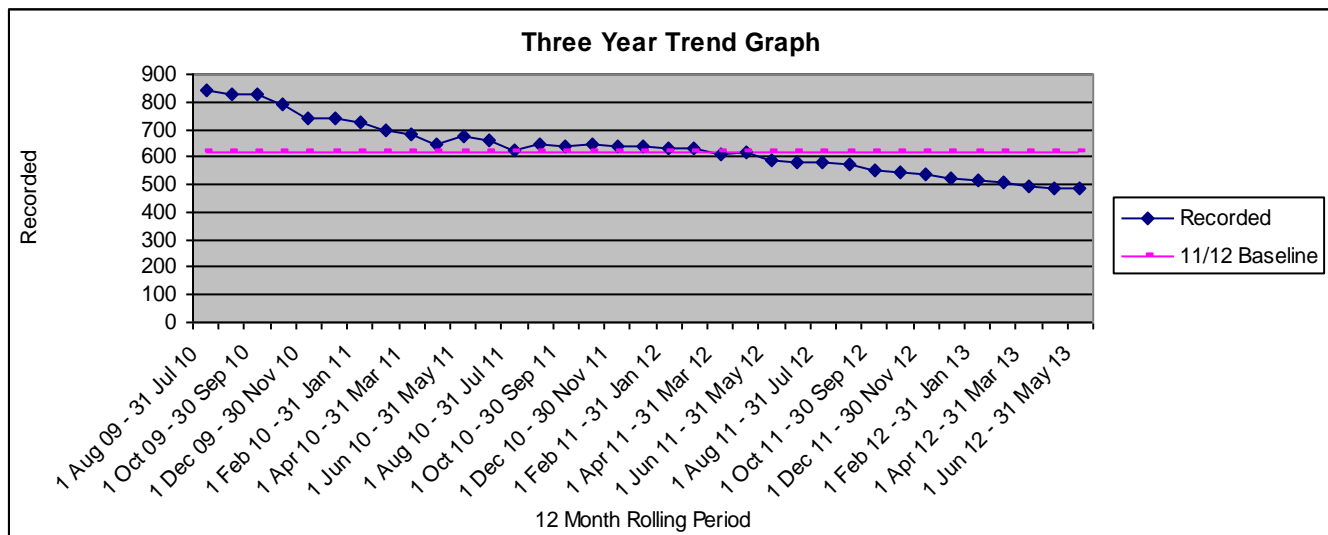
2012/2013	01 Jun 12 – 31 May 13	Change	% Change
494	489	-5	-1.0%

The number of allegations of incivility – FYTD comparison

01 Apr 12 – 31 May 12	01 Apr 13 – 31 May 13	Change	% Change
81	76	-5	-6.2%

The number of allegations of incivility – 3 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of incivility against police officers over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 608.



The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – 2012/2013 Financial year

01 Apr 12 – 31 May 12	01 Apr 13 – 31 May 13	Change	% Change
245	305	60	24.5%

The number of allegations of failure in duty – 2012/2013 Financial year

01 Apr 12 – 31 May 12	01 Apr 13 – 31 May 13	Change	% Change
318	330	12	3.8%

Key Points:

- There have been increases in both Urban and Rural districts in allegations. In Urban Region there have been decreases in failure in duty and incivility, but an increase in oppressive behaviour. Rural Region shows an increase in all 3 types of allegation.
- Across the service, the number of allegations of incivility for the month of May 2013 was 42 compared to 34 for the month of April.
- Allegations of oppressive behaviour coming through in the current financial year are related to the period of the flags dispute earlier in 2013.

The use of Police Officer discretion

The number of cases resolved by the use of discretion			
2012/2013	08 Jul 12 – 07 Jul 13	Change	% Change
5,925	5,529	-396	-6.7%

Key points:

- The number of cases resolved by discretion continues to fall, last month there was a 4.6% reduction on the same period the previous year.

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol		
March 2012	June 2013	Change
57.02%	64.41%	7.39%

*Each increase of 5% in this measure is estimated to represent an increase of 30 minutes per officer per duty shift based on a 10 hour shift pattern

Key Points:

- In June, E and F Districts showed greatest % of officer time spent on patrol, which would be expected as a result of G8. The reduction in crime figures in F district may be attributable to increased visibility of officers.

Protective Policing – Vulnerable people are protected

Explanatory Note:

Protective Policing means ensuring that the public are kept safe from risks and threats to safety. It is also about improving our service to victims of crime, in particular the most vulnerable in society.

Performance in this area is measured by examining police statistics on violent crime reduction, action on tackling organized crime and qualitative information on how we are improving our service to vulnerable groups. This qualitative information is reported separately to the NI Policing Board.

We are also focusing on the impact of alcohol consumption on crime.

Organised Crime

The number of organised crime gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled - Financial Year to date

	<i>Frustrated</i>	<i>Disrupted</i>	<i>Dismantled</i>	<i>Total No. of OCGs Currently Monitored</i>
<i>1 Apr 13 – 30 Jun 13</i>	28	18	4	50

The number and amount of interventions into criminal finances - Financial Year to date

	<i>Previous Financial Year (01 Apr – 30 Jun 12)</i>	<i>Current Financial Year (01 Apr – 30 Jun 13)</i>	<i>Change</i>
Number of Interventions	52	48	-4
Value of Cash Seizures	£191,598	£586,722	£395,124
Value of Confiscation Orders	£115,485	£95,771	-£19,714

Action taken to reduce the harm caused by drugs

The number of drug seizures – Most recent 12 months

<i>2012/2013</i>	<i>01 Jun 12 – 31 May 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
4,474	4,396	-78	-1.7%

The number of drug seizures – Financial Year to date comparison

<i>1 Apr 12 – 31 May 12</i>	<i>1 Apr 13 - 31 May 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
738	660	-78	-10.6%

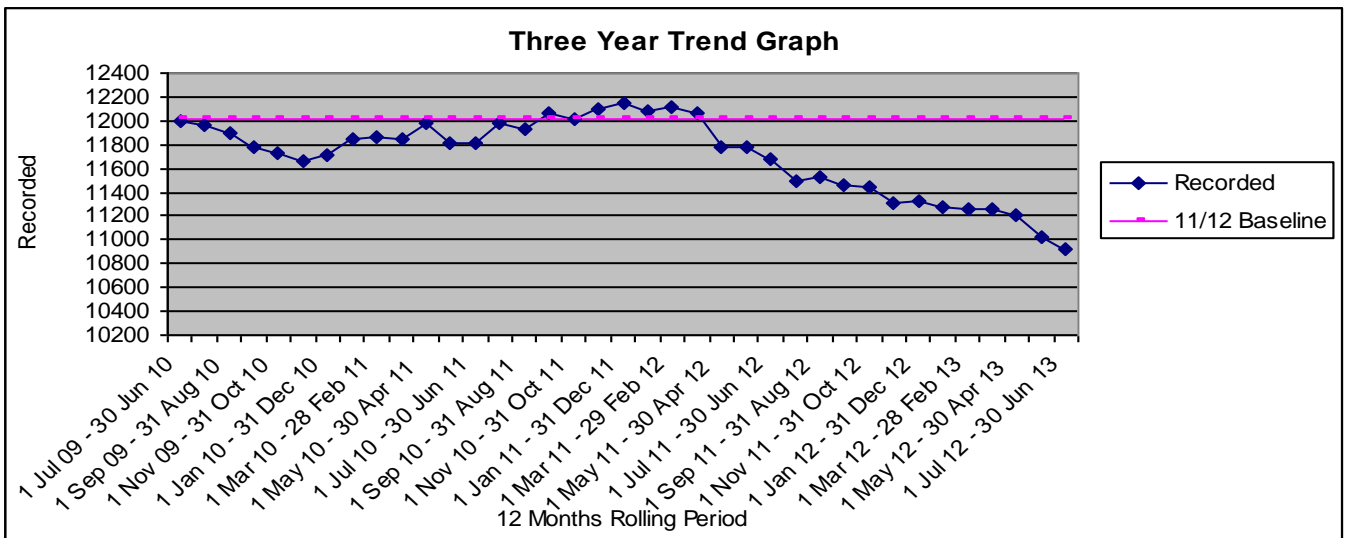
Key points:

- Figures show a significant increase in the value of cash seizures, however confiscation orders are greatly reduced comparative to previous months.
- In the period from April 2013 there have been a number of seizures with significant street values.
- When the final figures are released for seizures in June, it will be apparent whether resources deployed for planning and policing of the G8 summit impacted on numbers of seizures.

Non domestic violence crimes involving injury

The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	06 Jul 12 – 05 Jul 13	Change	% Change
11,258	10,843	-415	-3.7%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 05 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 - 05 Jul 13	Change	% Change
2,973	2,558	-415	-14.0%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - 3 year trend			

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in non-domestic violence crimes involving injury over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 12,006.



Key Points:

- The Rolling 12 month figure to end of June 2013 shows the number of these crimes to be at their lowest level in the 3 year period since June 2010.
- There is continued reduction in crimes of this type, with a 14% reduction when we compare the FYTD and PFYTD

Alcohol related crime

The number of antisocial behaviour incidents where alcohol is a contributory factor			
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>
PFYTD	18244	1944	10.7%
FYTD	18,258	2,643	14.5%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) - FYTD					
	FYTD Recorded			FYTD Detection Rate	
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>
Domestic violence with injury	933	537	57.6%	33.7%	34.3%
Non domestic violence with injury	2558	1415	55.3%	33.2%	36.0%
Violence without injury	351	64	18.2%	29.9%	37.5%
Most serious sexual crime	4303	1496	34.8%	28.2%	43.3%
Criminal Damage	5208	647	12.4%	11.9%	40.5%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	25542	4846	19.0%	24.6%	40.5%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) - PFYTD					
	PFYTD Recorded			PFYTD Detection Rate	
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>
Domestic violence with injury	958	548	57.2%	41.3%	42.2%
Non domestic violence with injury	2973	1576	53.0%	31.4%	26.3%
Violence without injury	448	106	23.7%	13.8%	11.3%
Most serious sexual crime	3855	1322	34.3%	32.7%	43.0%
Criminal Damage	5549	629	11.3%	13.5%	38.6%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	25112	4729	18.8%	26.4%	36.3%

Key Points:

- There has been an increase in the number of ASB incidents which are alcohol related when the PFYTD and the current FYTD figures are compared.
- E District is experiencing the highest percentage of ASB incidents which are alcohol related (23%), while G District experience the highest percentage of all crime which are alcohol related, with 63% of Domestic Violence with Injury crimes having alcohol as a contributory factor, and 62% of non-domestic violence with injury crimes having alcohol as a contributory factor.